Stock-Keeper writes: One of the first things to be learned by a man who aims at anything like a knowledge of horseflesh is to read, as a musician would an air of his "music," the age of a horse by his mouth. Like many other things, it is most easy when you know how, and really takes very little learning. The young of the horse comes into the world with twelve grinders; by the time the colt is twelve days old four front teeth may be counted, and, when a further four have made their appearance, the youngster will be close upon a month The corner teeth, as they are called, do not assert themselves till the foal is about eight months, but they do not obtain the height of the front teeth till four months later. The two-year-old has the kernel—the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown-ground out of all the front teeth, in the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and, when three years old, these are replaced by the permanent or horse- fowl. teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. In the succeeding year the next four teeth are shifted, and in the fifth the corner teeth give place to the permanent nippers. When five years old the horse should possess forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders far back in the jaw, and with which we have little to do. The buyer must be particularly on his guard against having palmed off on him as fully five years old a filly of less age by having your attention called to the circumstance that "she has no colts teeth," when the fact of the matter is, they have been carefully and purposely extracted; nor will a "chaunter" scruple to tell you the same of a horse if he fancies you know little about it. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tushes, which mares very rarely do. Before the age of six is arrived at the tush is full grown, and has a slight groove on its internal surface (which generally disappears with age, the tush itself becoming more rounded and blunt), and at six the kernel or mark is worn out of the middle front teeth. There will still be a difference of color in the center of the tooth. The cement filling the hole made by the dipping in of the enamel will present a browner hue than the remaining part of the tooth, and it will be evidently surrounded by an edge of enamel, and there will even remain a little depression in the center, and also a depression round this case of enamal; but the deep hole in the center of the tooth, with the blackened surface which it presents,

the extremity somewhat curved. "Now, or possibly a few months earlier, the horse may be said to have a perfect mouth.

and the elevated edge will have disap-

peared. Persons not much accustomed

to horses have been sometimes sadly

perplexed, expecting to find a plain sur-

face uniform in color. The mark in

the corner nippers no longer appears to

dip down to the gum, but looks more

like a hole made in the middle of the

tooth. The edge of the enamel has

become regular, and the surface evi-

quite an inch in length, convex without, concave within, tending to a point, and

At seven years the mark as described is very nearly worn out of the four center nippers, and fast wearing away in the corner teeth, especially in mares; but the black mark still remains in the center of the tooth, and is not com-pletely filled up until the animal is eight years old. As he gets on past seven the bridle teeth begin to wear away. A eight the kernel has entirely disap-

peared from all the lower nippers, and begins to decrease in the middle uppers. It is now said to be "past mark of mouth." There is, however, a "fake" termed "bishoping," from the knave who first started it, by which the mark on the lower nippers is prolonged. It is supposed to be done with a "graver," by which a cavity of the pattern of a foods and mixtures produce a better seven-year-old is scraped out of the surface of the corner teeth. The whole is then finished with a hot iron, leaving a permanent mark by which an un-practiced eye might well be deceived; but the exact natural appearance is never so neatly imitated as to deceive one who has paid any attention at all to the development of a horse's mouth.

There are indications which enable In the ninth year the mark has entirely has increased in proportion as the bridle teeth lose their points. At eight the up-per surface of the nippers are all oval, and as the animal gets older they diminbecome more rounded, and appear wider apart.

At twelve years of age the crown of all the lower front teeth has become somewhat triangular, and the bridle teeth much worn down; but anything further must be left to experts and would serve no useful purpose to enlarge upon here. I must not, however, omit to draw attention to the fact that as horses advance in age their gums shrink away, conveying that long, narrow appearance of the teeth which has long formed the subject of a proverb. They likewise lose their upright position, and appear to lean forward, more particularly the up-per ones, which assume an arched shape.

Beyond the indications of age afforded by the teeth are some others, which a very little experience will render familiar. A dark-colored horse—as a brown or a bay—will in time turn gray about the face, mane, and top of the tail; the back becomes hollow, and the pit or back becomes hollow, and the pit or cavity about the eyes gets by degrees more and more pronounced. A practice prevails among the more unscrupulous tricksters of the trade by which this appearance is removed. In the slang of the craft it is known as "puffing the glims." The operation consists simply of making a slight puncture in the skin, and then with the aid of a thin "straw" to heave nice fell it out by blowing air

Exclish spacrows were imported to destroy worms, and now there is a gen-eral desire to have something imported that will destroy the sparrows.

HOME AND FARM.

ADD a little wood ashes to the flowerpots of favorites, and see how quickly it will flourish and improve the growth.

A GOOD nest for hens is made by sawing a hole in the side of a barrel, putting hay in, and covering the top or head. Such a nest is easily removed and cleaned, and "biddy" likes it.

DRINK IN CASES OF FEVER .- There is no more refreshing drink in cases of fever than weak green tea, with lemonjuice added instead of milk. It may be taken either cold or hot, but the latter is preferable.

REFUSE FAT .- There is much refuse fat from the kitchen that can be turned to good account by feeding it to the hens. Of course where soap is made it will be used in that way; but it is a question whether it is not much easier and more profitable to buy soap, and make the hens lay by feeding them with fat. Everything that is not wanted for drippings for cooking purposes should be boiled up with the vegetables for the

To make Graham wafers, take one cup of Graham flour, one and one-third cups of boiling water, and one-half tea-spoonful of salt. Put the salt into the boiling water, pour the water gradually on the Graham, beat thoroughly, and set away to cool. When cool, spread on sheets or pans as thin as the blade of a knife. Bake in a moderate oven about twelve minutes. Sick people can eat this when they can eat no other bread.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says: "To have good pas-ture, sow three pecks to a bushel of winter rye to the acre when the corn is plowed the last time. Sow later if it is not wanted knee high when the corn is harvested. This will give splendid fall feed. I prefer it to tame grass. If a crop is wanted take off the stock before it thaws out in the spring, so that they will not tramp it. If a crop of grain is not wanted, plow it under in the spring and it will make the land richer. It makes good feed for all kinds of stock. The reason that I mention it now is that farmers can secure seed and have it ready when they need it. The rye and corn will make splendid feed.

MARYLAND BISCUIT .- Rub one tablespoonful each of butter and lard into one quart of sifted flour, with one teaspoonful of salt; gradually add milk enough to make a stiff dough, mixing it with the hand. When the dough is mixed lay it on a floured bread-board and beat it with the rolling-pin, turning it continually, until it blisters and cracks loudly. It will require to be beaten about half an hour. When the blisters are abundant tear off pieces of the dough as large as an egg, mold them in the form of biscuits, prick the tops with a fork, and bake the biscuits in a rather quick oven.

The Feeding of Stock.

THE feeding of stock as a branch of farm management necessitates a knowledge of the general principles on dently worn. The tushes have now atwhich its successful prosecution de-pends, especially of the nature of the food, and its use in such a manner and in such quantities as are necessary to secure a proper proportion of the great nutritive compounds required to maintain the vital functions in a state of healthy action, and the particular conditions under which the constant waste of the tissues may be reduced within the narrowest possible limits, and the quantity of food required to supply the place of the effete matters thus diminished to the greatest extent. These matters, in fact, include the broad principles which must be kept in view in the feeding of all animals, and practice has arrived at conclusions in harmony with them. By studying, in the first instance, the natural instincts of the animals, and observing the kinds of food they prefer, and then by mixing the different sub-stances in different proportions, and otherwise varying the mode in which they are supplied to the animal, it has come to be well known that certain effect than others, some kinds fattening quickly and giving the animal those qualities which the butcher seeks, and others producing a much less favorable

A great part of this knowledge has been attained by experience—that is, by a succession of trials extending over a very long period of time, and many of which have, in one sense, proved failvery shrewd observers to guess at a borse's age after eight years even, but ticular mixtures were uneconomical and ures, inasmuch as they showed that parnone to enable accurate determination. a source of loss to those who used them, although, in another sense, they were disappeared from the upper middle not failures, because they showed what teeth, and the hook on the corner only ought to be avoided. If it were possible to go back over the whole range of trials by which our practical knowledge of the best proportions and kinds of food has been acquired, it would no doubt be ish in width but not in thickness. They found that, as in most instances, experience has been bought at a very high price. It is only after often-repeated observations that it can arrive at incontestible conclusions, and herein it is that science differs from experience. The result in both is obtained by observation, and has coupled with it the explanation of the facts observed.

When the study of the principles of feeding is prosecuted into detail, many

subjects of great interest and importance offer themselves for consideration, and or these not the least worthy of notice is the best method of making the food con-sumed fully available to the animal. It has been clearly established that only a very small proportion of the nutritive matters of the food is stored up within the body in the form of flesh and fat, and even under the most favorable circumstances by far the larger proportion is practically wasted, or at least reduced to the less valuable form of manure. It is known also that the quantity stored differs greatly in different animals.

Thus, the pig makes a much better use of its food than the ox, for it will inof making a slight puncture in the skin, and then with the aid of a thin "straw" tobacco-pipe fill it out by blowing air into it. The youthful appearance thus gained is, it is needless to say, only of brief duration, and when suspected may be readily detected by pressing the finger or thumb on the part.

Siang of with the same consumption of food. The same is true, though to a more limited extent, with regard to individuals of the same species, and every one knows that some cattle fatten more quickly and easily than others. These differences are, no doubt, often due to constitutional peculiarities, which can not be overcome in practice; but it can overcome in practice; but it can questioned that it is a species of the same is true, though to a more limited extent, with regard to individuals of the same species, and every one knows that some cattle fatten more quickly and easily than others. These differences are, no doubt, often due to constitutional peculiarities, which can not be overcome in practice; but it can overcome in practice; but it can overcome in practice. animal be made to assimilate the largest possible proportions of the food which enters the stomach.—Prairie Farmer.

A Living Death.

A REPORTER of the Courier found Rudolph Meyer, a German of 48, bolstered up in a large arm-chair at his home, a comfortable looking house, No. 199 Lock Street, yesterday afternoon. When in health he was an industrious cigarmaker, but for seven years he has not put his hand to work. His case is a pe-culiar one. In 1873 he was attacked with spinal sclerosis or locomotor ataxia, which in common terms is a hardening of the posterior columns of the spinal chord. This disease is not rare, but it is seldom that it takes the course that it has in this instance. Mr. Meyer is per-fectly helpless. It is only by the great-est effort that he can move his arm. He speaks with difficulty, as his tongue and lips seem paralyzed. But the strangest phase of his affliction is the condition of his body. Every part of the man ex-cept in his head and in the region of the heart is cold. His limbs, hands and arms look bloodless, and no sign of life can be detected by a person unskilled in anatomy. One seeing him asleep would suppose him dead, with his pallid face and motionless form. Before Mr. Meyer was afflicted he weighed nearly one hundred and sixty pounds. Now he does not weigh over sixty. He is, in fact, a living skeleton. There is scarcely flesh enough on his bones to cover them, and his leg can be encircled at almost any point with the thumb and finger. He has no control over his lower extremities, and it is necessary to tie them to-gether with a band of cloth. He of course has to be carried to and from his bed. He can eat almost any kind of food, but only the smallest quantities. His diet is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. He seems to have no control over his voice. In speaking a word it may increase to the highest pitch and the next instant drop to a whisper. The man does not appear to suffer much pain, and takes his lot in a philosophical manner. His features are wan and pinched, but his eye is clear. There is no help for Mr. Meyer, and death will be his only relief. It was not expected that he would live half as long as he has, and the tenacity with which he clings to life is wonderful. Doctors gave him up long ago, and no physician has attended him for a year or more. Mr. Meyer came to this country some forty years ago. He has a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is a girl of fifteen. A ball is to be given at Turn Hall on Monday evening next, the re-porter learned yesterday, for the benefit of Mr. Meyer. The man is certainly worthy of charity, as he is perfectly helpless.—Syracuse (N.Y.) Courier.

-Some time since a car used to go from Wicklow to Dublin, and as the mare was found to travel much more briskly under the influence of a glass of whisky, the habitual travelers subscribed to supply her with this stimulant. Traveler—"Pat, the mare won't go at all today. You rogue, you did not give her the drop." Driver-"Well, your Honor, I'il tell no lie. It was an awful cowld mornin', and I wanted a dhrop meself as bad as her, so we tossed for it, and sure I won the toss."

-An argument once arose in which Sidney Smith observed how many of the most eminent men of the world had been diminutive in person, and naming several among the ancients, he added:
"Why, look there at Jeffrey; and there is my little friend —, who has not body enough to cover his mind decently with; his intellect is improperly ex-

-Time is full of new wrinkles.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Native Steers	NEW YORK,	Januar	у 7	. 1881.
FLOUR—Good to Choice				
FLOUR—Good to Choice	COTTON-Middling	****	a	12
OATS—No. 2	FLOUIR_Cood to Choice	4 70		6 75
OATS—No. 2	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1 15	40	1 17
PORK-Standard Mess. 12 75	No. 2 Spring	1 15		
COFTON-Middling	CORN-No.2			
COFTON—Middling	POPE Standard Mass	10 75	3 00	12 00
COFTON-Middling		12 13	140	13 00
Fair to Good. 4 40 @ 475 Native Cows. 2 00 @ 3 40 Texas Steers. 3 00 @ 4 00 HOGS—Common to Select. 4 50 @ 475 SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 4 25 @ 5 00 FLOUR—XXX to Choice. 4 40 @ 4 95 WHEAT—No. 2 Winter. 1 00 @ 1 00½ WHEAT—No. 2 Winter. 1 00 @ 1 00½ OATS—No. 2 30 @ 30½ RYE—No. 2 80 @ 29 CATTLE—Native steers. 4 50 @ 5 70 WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 94 @ 96 No. 2 Springs. 4 50 @ 5 50 WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 94 @ 96 No. 2 Spring. 95¼ RYE— RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—RYE—	COTTON-Middling		@	1156
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No. 3	WHEAT-No. 2 Winter			1 00%
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	No.3 "	93	10	9334
TOBACCO—Dark Lags	COPN_No 9 Mixed		40	3834
Medium Dark Leaf	OATS-No. 2		-	
TOBACCO—Dark Lags	RYE-No. 2			
HAY—Choice Timothy	TOBACCO-Dark Lugs			
BUTTER—Choice Dairy 23 6 24 EGGS—Choice 28 6 29 PORK—Standard Mess. 12 25 6 12 50 BACON—Clear Rib. 07 6 07 36 LARD—Prime Steam. 08 4 6 08 5 6 WOOL—Tub-washed, Med'in 44 6 46 Unwashed. 28 6 29 CATTLE—Native steers. 4 50 6 5 16 SHEEP—Good to Choice 4 50 6 5 15 SHEEP—Good to Choice 4 50 6 5 15 SHEEP—Good to Choice 4 50 6 5 25 FLOUR—Winters. 5 00 6 6 25 Springs. 4 50 6 5 50 WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 94 6 96 No. 2 Spring 96 6 6 96 CORN—No. 2 8 8 8 8 7 PORK—New Mess. 12 00 6 12 59 HOGS—Sales at 4 25 6 4 90 Native Cows. 2 75 6 3 50 HOGS—Sales at 4 25 6 4 90 Native Cows. 2 75 6 3 50 HOGS—Sales at 4 25 6 4 90 Native Cows. 2 75 6 3 50 HOGS—Sales at 4 25 6 4 90 Native Cows. 2 75 6 3 50 HOGS—Sales at 4 25 6 4 90 Native Cows. 2 75 6 3 50 HOGS—Sales at 4 25 6 4 90 OATS—No. 2 8 8 6 28 4 OA15—No. 2 8 8 6 28 4 OA15—No. 2 8 6 6 00 OATS—Choice 48 6 49 HAY—Choice 25 00 6 26 00 PORK—Mess 13 00 6 13 25 BACON—Clear Rib. 07 20 6 13 25	HAV Cheles Timethy		1000	
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[Chicago Journal.] A Chicago Broker's Happy Investment. Lewis H. O'Conor, Esq., whose office is located at 93 Washington street, this city, lately related the following in the hearing of one of our reporters as an ev.dence of special good fortune. I have been suffering, said Mr. O'Conor, for a number of weeks with a very severe pain in my back, believed to be from the effects of a cold contracted while on the lakes. I had been prescribed for by several of our physicians and used various remedies. Three days ago I abandoned them all, and bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, applied it at night before retiring and to-day feel like a new man. I experienced almost instant relief and now feel no pain whatever.

Miss Addie Smithurst, a young lady in modest circumstances, residing in Raleigh, N. C., is reported to have a legacy of \$120,-000 from an aunt in Europe.

[Cleveland Penny Press.]
See the Conquering Here, Etc.
Among the most wonderful articles of the period is St. Jacobs Oil. The Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, pronounces it the most thorough conqueror of pain that he has ever

-If the Turkish Government doesn't look out, their country may be a place of ex-

SCIATICA,

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or appring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hankey.

The regular Frazer Ax'e Grease saves money for the consumer. The light colored or yellow loosens the spokes.

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